

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

To Our Subscribers.

It is seldom we offer an apology to our subscribers, but we must ask their indulgence for what seemingly, though not really, is a neglect to comply with our engagements to them. We allude to the fact that many who had subscribed last week, and the week before, failed to get their papers. For weeks past, at every issue of our paper the numbers gave out before all the new subscribers were accommodated. The accessions to our subscription list for the past few weeks have been beyond all precedent, and it is needless for us to express the gratification that we feel in this unmistakable evidence that our efforts in behalf of the Democratic cause are so well appreciated by our party. Hereafter we shall print a much larger number of extra papers at every issue, and trust by this means to be able to supply new subscribers without delay. We say to our friends that we have more room yet on our books, and they should not cease their effort to aid us in spreading the sound Democracy the Yeoman always utters broadcast through the State.

To THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—According to promise, we commence in this number the publication of reports of the decisions and proceedings of our State Appellate Court. These reports are prepared expressly for the Yeoman by a member of the Frankfort bar fully competent to the task he has assumed. We trust that our enterprise in giving them to the public at considerable expense to ourselves will be rewarded by numerous additions to our subscription list. We have made arrangements for the publication of the reports during the present term, and will continue them hereafter if the enterprise promises to pay.

—We have only room in to-days paper to say that the result of the discussion at Bald Knob, on Tuesday, was a complete and glorious triumph for Capt. Simms over both his competitors. He surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and satisfied all competent judges that he has few superiors, and indeed few equals, as a debater in Kentucky. The effects of his speech will be shown in the vote of the precinct next August. We have no disposition to disparage Gen. Harlan's ability as a speaker when we give it as our opinion, formed after an attentive hearing of both parties, that he is as a mere child in the hands of a man, when he meets Simms. We may allude to the discussions in this county again.

—We understood Gen. Harlan to state in the discussion at Bald Knob that the Yeoman had advocated the doctrine of "non-protection" by Congress to slave property in the Territories. We have never held any such position. We are for non-interference on the part of Congress; but this is quite different from the position he assigned us. We contend that Congress can protect, and has already protected, slave property in the Territories. If he has read our paper during the present canvass, he must remember distinctly that, first and last, we have opposed Congressional intervention on the very ground that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as Congress had already protected slave property by organizing Territorial governments, by extending the Federal laws, including the Fugitive slave law, over them, and giving them courts with common law jurisdiction.

If these, upon trial, should prove to be inadequate to the protection of private property of any kind, then we hold it would be the duty of the Federal Government to take further steps, even if "blood and treasure," to use an expression of a Democratic cotemporary, were put in requisition to secure the full enjoyment of all constitutional rights, the right of property in slaves included. General Harlan is at liberty to say that we are for non-intervention, but we protest against so palpable a misrepresentation as the assertion that we are for non-protection.

—Green Adams' Wilmot-Proviso speech will be found in another column. Read it, and see what sort of candidates the Opposition are putting forward for Congress in this State.

—The office of the Columbus (Ky.) Crescent was entirely destroyed by fire in the recent destructive conflagration in that city.

A Correction.

The Frankfort Yeoman has more than once insinuated that excessive liquor-drinking, or drunkenness, was a vice of ours. We desire to say to the Yeoman, that we consider this unjust and ungenerous. We have many personal friends throughout the State, whom we do not wish to be deceived about our habits in this respect, and we have many political friends upon whose minds we do not wish the impression made that we are unworthy of their friendship and confidence. We are not, it is true, a total abstemious man, but we call ourselves a temperate man, and we are not in the habit of drinking. We live in the country, never remain from home at night, and in the working hours of the day labor hard and faithfully in editing our paper, keeping accounts, writing our correspondence, managing our office, and making a living for eight children. There is no man in the State who works harder, and we have not time to be dissipated, if we were so inclined. Therefore, do us justice, Mr. Major.

It is not in our nature to do injustice to any one knowingly, and the less so if the person injured should be a friend. Accordingly we say, frankly and without hesitation, that our allusions to the editor of the Herald in reference to drinking were all of a playful character, and intended for badinage only. Indeed, we had supposed that no other construction would be put upon our remarks. We are willing to take for granted what the editor says of his own habits.

Now that we have made the *amende honorable* to him, may we ask that the editor of the Paducah Herald will be just towards us. Will he state to his readers that in the month of April last he declared the position of the Yeoman upon the question of slavery in the Territories to be as sound as he could ask, and differing in no essential particular from his own? He will find, by reference to his files, that he did thus endorse the Yeoman upon an article which appeared in it on the 7th of April in response to himself.

Will he state to his readers that the Yeoman never uttered the language attributed to it in the Herald of the 4th inst., which we here copy for his inspection:

Does Col. Boyd agree on the Artful Dodge doctrine of the Frankfort Yeoman, "that it is bad policy in the South to admit that Congress has the power to protect slavery in the Territories?"

Neither the above quotation, nor any thing of similar import, was ever published by us as editorial, and such language is not to be found in the files of our paper, although it is charged upon us, as above, by the Paducah Herald.

Will he state to his readers that the Yeoman, first, last, and all the time, has sternly repudiated the doctrine set forth in Douglas' Freeport speech, that the squatters of a Territory had a right to exclude slavery by "unfriendly legislation," or in any other manner.

It would take the space of two columns merely to mention the points upon which the Herald has grossly misrepresented us, and we shall not attempt to set them forth fully. We shall content ourselves with requesting the Herald hereafter, if it should have occasion to allude to our position, to say that the Yeoman stands fairly and squarely with Magoffin upon this question. Both the Democratic candidate for Governor and ourselves are and have been for non-interference or non-intervention, because we deem the Constitution and existing laws adequate for the protection of slave property in the Territories, and because we hold that the agitation of the slavery question at this time is fraught with mischief.

The Louisville Journal on Slavery Protection!

The organ of the Opposition Know-Nothing party in Kentucky is loud-mouthed at this time for Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories. It denounces the principle of non-intervention as free-soilism of the darkest hue. It swears by every part of Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case, and is using all its talent to show that it is more sound upon the slavery question than Magoffin and the presses that support him. In view of all this, some persons will be astonished to learn that only nine months since this same Louisville Journal was a great admirer of that odious free-soil measure, the Missouri restriction. Such is the fact, however, and an extract from an article in reference to the Illinois election, which appeared in its columns last fall, fully proves our statement.

[From the Louisville Journal, September 4, 1858.] But the worst that the Springfield Democrat has said of S. A. D. remains to be told. It takes the very weapons used heretofore by his political opponents, the very Whig arguments against the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise; passages so perfect, by the reflex of the sentiments we have always entertained and promulgated in our paper, that they almost seem like extracts from the columns of the Journal, and with unfeeling barbarity it flourishes them before his face, as Indians flash their tomahawks before their victims at the stake. Yes, truly, the curse has come home to roost at last, and the demagogue who so ruthlessly reopened the pestilential agitation of the slavery question, which the wisdom of thirty odd years had allowed quietly to repose within the limitations of the Missouri restriction, is brought before the bar of public opinion while one of his fellow-rogues turns State's evidence against him.

It will be seen that after the Dred Scott decision had been published, the Louisville Journal declared that it had always entertained and promulgated the sentiment that the Missouri restriction, a measure destructive of the rights of the slave-holding portions of the Union, and pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, ought not to have been repealed. So bitter was that sheet against the author of the repeal, that in a fiendish spirit it boastfully proclaimed that a curse had come home to roost with him for his action in repealing what the highest judicial tribunal in the land decided to be an unconstitutional act! In the eyes of the Journal the repeal was a "ruthless" deed!

Now the editor of the Journal claims to be a slavery-protectionist. With an air quite refreshing to those acquainted with his record, he asserts that the Kentucky Opposition, *himself included*, hold that slavery is planted in the Territories by the Constitution—that Congress can protect but cannot prohibit or exclude, and beyond this, that it is the duty of Congress to pass laws for the benefit of the owners of slave property. Last September, in his opinion, it was a "ruthless" deed for Congress to permit any man to carry slaves into the greater portion of the U. S. Territories. Really, the impudence of the Journal and its party is sublime.

A NOVEL CHARGE.—Adjutant-General Harlan charges that Letcher was saved from defeat by the vote of the Abolition counties of Virginia. He borrowed this idea from the Louisville Journal; but let it come from where it will, it is decidedly rich. The General must be hard run when he talks about Abolition counties in old Virginia, and the best of the joke remains to be told. The counties alluded to compose the Twelfth (or Kanawha) Congressional District, which, in 1855, gave the K. N. candidate for Governor 400 majority, and elected Mr. Carlisle, an American, to Congress. Is Gen. Harlan willing to admit that the Americans of Virginia were Abolitionists?

The Frankfort Yeoman tries to place us in a false attitude towards the State Central Committee. The Yeoman knows very well that we have neither said nor insinuated anything against the Committee. We only wish that the Committee were somewhere else than at Frankfort, where they would be without the suspicious association of the Yeoman and Central Circle.

We are gratified to see that the Herald is willing to do justice to the State Central Committee, and the more so, as we are ourselves a member of that honorable body. We trust that he makes no invidious distinctions between the members of the Committee.

The Henderson Reporter, published at the home of Senator Powell, has taken ground in favor of the protection of slave property in the Territories.—Paducah Herald.

The Henderson Reporter says that it occupies a similar position with that taken by Dr. Samuel O. Peyton.

New Jersey has lost its last slave, and death has been the dark abductor in this slave case. Her name was Mary Jackson, and she died at Newark last week.

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]

Magoffin in Allen County.

SCOTTVILLE, June 6, 1859.

EDITOR YEOMAN: We had with us, on the first of the present month, the candidates for Governor. Permit me to say to you it was a high day with the Democracy of old Allen. Our gallant standard-bearer, Magoffin, led off in one of the most powerful, logical, and argumentative speeches ever delivered in this county, sustaining nobly every proposition laid down by him, and advocating the principles of the Democratic party with a force and ability that has not been surpassed in our county. Indeed, all the positions assumed by him were made so plain that a way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

Magoffin's speech here, on last Wednesday, has done more for the Democracy of this county, by way of arousing them to action, than any effort ever put forth in this part of the country. And this is not all—men have been heard to say, that he has heretofore voted the Know-Nothing ticket, having Magoffin in front, they intend to vote our ticket throughout, believing the best interest of our country demands that course. Competent judges have said, after listening to political discussions for sixty years, that the speech of our gallant hero was one of more sound logic, more convincing proof, in short, the best effort they ever heard. We have nothing to fear with such a man in our front. We feel sure that by him we will be led to certain victory.

Mr. Bell, though a man of talent, we think failed to sustain his party. If the telling of funny anecdotes will secure his election, he may have some sort of a show. Mr. Bell was free to tell us he voted against the adoption of the new Constitution, and would do it again, keeping the appointing power in the hands of the Judges, Governors, Magistrates, &c., &c. Certainly the people of noble old Kentucky will not elect a man to office who tells them they are not competent to manage their own affairs. We say to the great brotherhood of this State, do your whole duty, and whenever you may hear from us, you shall hear of our fighting. Our motto is, victory!

ALLEN.

—We extract from the article of the Memphis Bulletin such paragraphs as touch upon the policy of non-intervention, omitting other references to the position of the Southern Opposition, which do not qualify the expressions quoted. Let the reader mark well the words of the Bulletin, and note that no longer ago than the 24th of April the Frankfort Commonwealth characterized them as full of "sound sense and good reasoning." Perhaps while Mr. Harlan is showing up the Southern Opposition, Democratic editors on the Territorial question, he may be tempted to reconcile these remarks of the Commonwealth with its present advocacy of a slave code for the Territories:

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

OLD-LINE WINGS, READ!—The following articles from the Memphis Bulletin, whose editor is one of the eldest and ablest in Tennessee, is full of sound reasoning and good sense. We commend it to those who have been influenced by the clap-trap of the Southern Democracy about Black Republicanism:

We have said that the Opposition men of the South, and at the same time, we have said as a party, that as individuals recognizing national sentiments, and accepting non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, as a compromise of that question, and conceding with us in matters relating to administrative policy, we can affiliate with them so far as to support the same candidate for the Presidency. If there is anything wrong in this position—if it is regarded as treason to the South, let the man stand forth who can maintain it.

If the men of the North renounce the principle that alienates the two sections, must we not meet them and clasp hands across Mason and Dixon's line? Whoever declines such an advance is no friend of our Union. The advance has been made by the North, as we have repeatedly shown. It has embraced a continuation of the policy of non-intervention in the Territories, the much-vaunted principle upon which the Democrats claimed to have carried the last Presidential election. If the leading Democrats of the South have gone back to intervention, is that conclusion against us who still maintain the ground they have abandoned? Once the North was for intervention, and the South without a dissenting voice, was against it. The North came over to the position of the South. Shall the South now go back to intervention, as the Democratic leaders of the South demand?

The Bulletin is so wedded to the policy of non-intervention, that it imposes upon the Black Republicans no other condition to a transfer to them of the Southern opposition than an indorsement of this doctrine. The Southern opposition still maintain the policy of non-intervention, says the Bulletin, and the Commonwealth says "sound reasoning and good sense!" The whole article of the Bulletin is intended to justify a consolidation of the opposition, on the basis of non-intervention, as the federal policy towards the Territories, all which the Frankfort organ approves. More than this, the Bulletin is the leading opposition organ in the South.—Lex. Statesman.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CHADDUCK, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Com'th. vs. McLaughlin; Bracken county. The indictment charged that the defendant, on the 1st day of July, 1858, and on divers other days before and since, in the county aforesaid, did carry concealed a deadly weapon, to-wit: a certain deadly weapon commonly called a "slung-shot," together with other deadly weapons to the jurors unknown, and other than an ordinary pocket-knife, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, &c.

To which a demurrer was sustained, and the Commonwealth appealed.

Held (Judge Stites delivering opinion)—

1. That where provisos and exceptions are contained in distinct clauses, it is not necessary to aver in the indictment that the defendant does not come within the exceptions, or to negative the provisos it contains; nor is it necessary to allege that he is not within such provisos, even though the purview should expressly intimate them, as by saying that none shall do the act prohibited except in the case thereinafter excepted. These are properly matters of defense. (Wharton's Crim. Law, 190; 2 Yerger, 233; Commonwealth vs. Young, 7 B. Monroe, 1.)

2. This indictment was framed upon the provisions of the first section of the act of 1854, prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and it was not necessary to have averred that the defendant did not come within the exceptions contained in the subsequent sections, and the demurrer therefore ought to have been overruled. The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and cause remanded with directions that the demurrer be overruled, and for further proceedings.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, June 7, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. Ray, Garrard; reversed. Same v. Derrickson & Blount, Owsley; reversed.

Ryan v. Commonwealth, Marion; affirmed. Sanderson v. Same, Graves county et al., Graves; affirmed.

Tyre v. Same, Estill; affirmed. Whitney v. Same, Allen co. et al., affirmed.

Owens v. Same, Fayette; affirmed. Commonwealth v. Beverly, Henderson; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Williams v. Commonwealth, Caldwell; dismissed for failure to file record in time.

Robinson v. Same, Todd; same order.

ORDERS.

Stubblefield v. Stubblefield, Todd; appellee moved to dismiss.

Ashby v. Ashby, Oldham; placed at foot of docket.

Taylor v. McMackin, Oldham; Taylor v. Taylor, Oldham; Wigginton v. Moss, Oldham; James v. Ward, Franklin; Shouse v. Utterback et al., Woodford; were argued.

Wallace v. Zively, Woodford; argued for appellee by G. B. Kinkaid, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Megowan v. Commonwealth, Lex. City Court; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Logan, Gallatin; reversed. Same v. McLaughlin, Bracken; reversed.

Wigglesworth v. Bradley's adm'r et al., Kenton; affirmed.

Taylor v. McMackin, Oldham; affirmed. Taylor v. Taylor, Oldham; affirmed.

Wigginton v. Moss, Oldham; reversed. Denton v. Anderson, Garrard; affirmed on original and cross appeal.

Louisville v. Obst, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Jos. Gray, Sergeant of this court, tendered resignation; accepted.

Morgan B. Chinn appointed Sergeant of this court.

E. H. Tole appointed Tipstaff.

Allison v. Jackson, Madison; response to rule, and rule discharged.

Foster v. Grover, Owen; dismissed agreed.

Lyle v. Lyle, Estill; plea of limitation filed.

Williams v. Wood et al., Madison; crossed appeal granted.

Lou. & Frankfort Railroad v. Ballard, Oldham; Lyle's heirs v. Lyle et al., Estill.

Mason et al. v. Congleton et al., Estill; Lawell Jackson & Co. v. Norton; Estill; Noland v. Shepherd, Estill;

Quinn v. Wages, Estill; Judy v. Howard, Estill; William v. Wood, Madison; were argued;

Wallace et al. v. Zively et al., Woodford; argument concluded by Judge Robertson.

—The war department has ordered an armed escort to the trains with the army supplies, from apprehended attacks by the returning Pike's Peakers, information having been received of the necessity of such protection.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

New Edition.

BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

TO supply a necessity which has, for some time, been sensibly felt by the Courts, Officers of Justice and Members of the Legal Profession in Kentucky, MR. STANTON, whose recent edition of the "Code of Practice" has met with such general favor, has been engaged in the preparation of, and has so far completed as to have nearly ready for press, a new edition of the REVISED STATUTES of that State, to contain all the amendments thereto, and other general laws passed by the Legislature since the Revised Statutes went into effect.

To render the work more valuable to those engaged in the study of the law in Kentucky, it will contain full and accurate Notes of all the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, in any manner illustrating or construing the various provisions of the Statutes and the new Constitution, the Rules now in force in the Court of Appeals, and a copious and complete index.

The work will be published in two handsome royal 8vo volumes, by ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Successors to H. W. Derby & Co., 55 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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H. STEARNS, ARTIST.

AT CLARKE'S

Photograph & Ambrotype

GALLERY,

(Adjoining Telegraph Office),

FRANKFORT, KY.

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BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having retained his health, he has returned back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS blank of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oc28 w&t-w1f

For the Legislature. We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JORDON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar3 w&t-w1e

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS, AGENT FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF SPRING BONNETS. At Her Fancy Store on St. Clair St. apr3 w&t-w1f

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will wear, even every fourth stitch bent. Circulars sent on application by letter.

Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky. 3d door from the corner on St. Clair st. apr7 w&t-w3m JOHN OSMOND, Agent.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future. sep16 t-w&twe THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may see suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address DR. D. MORTIMORE, Third street, opposite Johnson Office, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy. sep9 t-w&t-w1y

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Responsible Companies. Give me a call. H. B. GRANT, Agent, at Auditor's Office.

apr16 w&t-w1y

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In Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Kentucky.

P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.

The above work, for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-seller, Frankfort, Ky. mar29 w&t-w1f

Bruce's New York Type Foundry HAS NOW ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Roman Type, Copperplate Script, Fancy Type, German Type, Ornaments, Borders, and Metal Rules, Brass and Electric Circles and Ellipses, Letter-Saving Rules, Corner Quads, Metal Furniture, &c.

The types are cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit.

Presses, Wood type, Galleys, Slugs, &c., furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. A specimen pamphlet of Points of Letter only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the reception of seven cents, to pre-pay the postage.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this notice, three times before the 1st day of August, 1859, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills, at the time of making a purchase from me of five times the amount of my manufactures.

Address, GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers st., New York.

je2 w&t-w3

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

The best and cheapest Household Remedy in the World. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful, scientific, external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and Pain cannot exist where this Plaster is applied.

Rheumatism, Lameeness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest, and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

PLASTER should be always supplied with this invaluable PLASTER. It will be the good physician in any plantation, ready at all times, and at instant notice.

Put in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., Inventor and Propriet

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark horizontal band near the bottom edge, possibly indicating a binding or a shadow from the scanning process. There is no text or other markings on the page.

dared not do.—*Hopkinsville Press.*

sted in promoting.--*Lex. Statesman*, 3d.

ntry Land; Flour, Meal, and Salt; Nails, (all si-
-s.) Shovels and Spades, best brands; Green and
-ack Tea; Tennent's Pale Ale; Tobacco and Cigars,
-ery variety of brand; Old Brandies, Whisky and
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-ine and Tar; Blasting and Rifle Powder; Sauces,
-trets, Pickles, and Table Oil.
and w&t-wtf

A vertical strip of aged, yellowed paper with a dark, textured binding material on the right side. The paper shows signs of wear, including stains and discoloration. A small, faint number '3' is visible in the top left corner.

